VOL 5, NO. 16, WHOLE NO. 224

## BY MITCHENER & MATHEWS

## New Philadelphia, May 2, 1844.

OF THE SYSTEM OF MAN'S LIBERTY. Man is a physical being, subject to nature, and cor sequently to necessity. Born without our consent, our organization is independent of us, and our ideas come to us involuntarily. Action is the sequel of of an impulse communicated by a sensible object.

I am thirsty and see a well-can I hinder myself from wishing to drink of it? . But I am told the water is poisoned, and I abstain from drinking. Will it be said, that in this case I am freet . Thirst necessarily determines me to drink. The discovery of poison necessarily de\_ termines me not to driffk. . The second motive is stronger than the first, and I abstain from drinking. But an imprudent man, it is said will drink. In this case, his first impulse may be, will be stronges,t In either case the action is necessary. He who drinks is a madman but the actions of madmen are not less necessary than those of other men.

A debauchee may be persuaded to change his conduct. This circumstance does not prove that he is free; but only, that motives can be found sufficient to counteract: the effect of those which formerly acted upon him.

Choice by no means proves liberty; since hesitation only finishes when the will is determined by the sufficrent motives; and man cannot hinder motives from acting upon his will. Can he prevent himself from wishing to possess what he thinks desirable? No; but we are told, he can resist the desire by reflecting upon its consequences. But has he the power of reflecting? Human actions are never free. They necessarity proceed from Constitution, and from received ideas, strengthened by example, education and experience. The motive which determines man is always beyond his power.

Notwithstanding the system of human liberty men have universally founded their systems upon necessity alone. If milines were thought incapable of influencing the will, why make tise of morality, education, egislation, and even of religion? We establish instijutions to influence the will; a clear proof of our conviction must act upon it. These institutions are necessity demonstrated to man.

The necessity that governs the physical, governs also

the moral world, where everything is also subject to the same law .- Helvetius.

USEFUL ADVICE TO SOME SORTS OF PEOPLE.

When von are introduced to a stranger, be sure to ask and find out all his business, and pump as much as you can, out of him; because questions are the very keys of knowledge.
You should always look ahead; therefore, never do

that to-day which you can do to-morrow.

Always avoid selfishness; therefore, never do that yourself which you can procure any body else do do. If a secret be communicated to you, be very careful to keep it; and to make sure work of it get two or three to help you.

If you are unmaried and in love, take to writing verses; nothing sooner gives a patient relief and comfort. If your mistress be be cruel, make some more verses, and ask her pardon on your knees, and kiss her hand

cuse yourself for leaving her, by saying it is so good that a little answers your purpose.

II, you are married give short answers to your wife

for least said is soonest mended. , If you are not fond of her, look as cross as you feel:

nothing charms like sincerity, ... If you are fond of her, let the world, know it, by

kissing her hand, talking tenderly to her, and looking sweetly at her, in compatity.

into one yourself; the way to stop a fire in the woods is to kindle another to meet it, and thus extinguish the Always mind and have the last word; because a man

When your wife is in a passion, remember and fly

of business should never leave it unfinished. Spend your evenings at the tavern; and then your

wife will be delighted to see you on your return.

When you walk out with her, keep a few paces before, her, by way of eminence. When you ride in a chaise with her, look well to the

right, and talk principally to your horse; this will preserve family peace.

Tell her of her faults before folks; and then others can

have the benefit of your advice as well as she. Never praise her for her virtues lest it make her vain and assuming.

CURIOUS SERMON. An English paper contains the following curious

discourse said to have been lately delivered by an ecclesiastic preacher at Oxford:

'I am not one of your fashionable, fine spoken, mealymouthed preachers. I tell you the plain truth, What are your pastimes? Cards and dice, fiddling and dancing, guzzling and glutting! Can you be saved by dice? No! Will the four knowes give you a passport to Heaven? No! Can you fiddle yourselves into a good birth among the sheep? No! You will dance yourselves to damnation among the goats! You may guzzle wine here, but you'll want a drop of water to cool your tongue hereafter! Will the prophets say, "Come here gamester and teach us the long odds!' Tis odds if they do! Will the martyrs rant and swear, shnffle and cut with you? Not The martyrs are no shufflers. You will be cut in a way you little expect.-Lucifer will come with his reapers and sickles and forks, and you will be cut down and bound, and pilched, and carted, and housed in hell! I will not oil my lips with lies to please you! I tell you the plain truth. Ammon, Mammon and Moloch are making Bethoron holafor you! Profane wreiches! I have heard you wrangle and brawl, and tell one another before me, "I'll see you d-d first! But I tell you, the day will come, when you will pray to Beizebub to escape his clutches. And what will be his answer? T'll see you d-d first,"

THE RULING PASSION. The Duke of Ormond who was a true pattern of politeness, was visited a few moments before his death, by a German baron, who was also one one of the politest men of his country. The Duke feeling himself dying, desired to be conveyed to his arm-chair, when, turning towards the baron he said:- "Excuse me sir, if I should make some grimaces in your presence, for my physician tells me I am at the point of death." "Ahl my lord duke," replied the baron, "I beg that you will not put yourself under the least constraint on my account."

TO THE PEOPLE THE 21st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

A treaty has been signed for the Annexation of Texas to the territories of the United States, I now feel called upon to state to you, my fellow-citizens and late constituents, the grounds of my acquiescence in this momentous measure. I have thought much upon this subject, and endeav-

ored to give it a candid and impartial consideration, which has produced the most decided conviction in my mind, that it is of the highest importance to the welfare and happiness of the whole country, and especially conducive to the great interests of you who so lately honor ed me with your confidence and support,

To the United States as a nation, it gives a compac territory, which is so essential for defence in war and so useful in peace, by removing all cause of collision arising from infraction of revenue laws and from disputes about common rights in navigating rivers.

Eight years ago, Texas gained her independence on the fields of San Jacinto, and has ever since maintained it. She has been recognized by the first powers of Europe, has preserved the character of an independent and sovereign state through all that time, and now as thoroughly severed from Mexico as the latter republic is from the Kingdom of Spain, to which she belonged not more than twenty two years ago. I cannot perceive how the right of Texas to negotiate with foreign powers to form alliances or to transfer her territory to another government, can be questioned. In 1819 we ceded Texas to Spain. In 1822 we recognized the independence of Mexico. In 1825, one of the first acts of the new administration-Mr. Adams President, Mr. Clay Secretary of State, both uniting in the measure-was the offer purchase Texas from Mexico, in the face of the solmn protest of Spain, and while war was still pending between that kingdom and its revolted province. The important fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa, which commanded the principal port, and almost the entire trade of Mexico, was during all this time in the possession of Spain, and was not finally evacuated until December 23 1825. The naval warfare did not cease for many years afterwards; Spain actually not recognizing the independence of Mexico until after Texas had established hers, If there be any force in the objection, that Texas is still unrecognized by Mexico it would have been much stronger to the proposed negotiation of Messrs. Adams and Clay in 1825; for Mexico was then not only unrecognized by Spain, but, also, by other of the principal powers of Europe. This proposition was made less than six years after we had by solemn treaty ceded Texas to Spain. Nor is there at this moment any war pending between Texas and Mexico, other than by paper bulleines, and even this has been suspended by a late armistice. What wrong then is done to Mexico? What will she lose? Not Texas! for that is already; lost. There will be no loss; Mexico will gain a peaceful and friendly heighbor, having both the will and determination to guarantee the integrity of all her actual territories against any European power. The law of nations auhorizes this treaty with Texas, for her independence is recognized and established. Our treaty with Mexico is rescinded by the revolution in Texas, just as our prior treaty with Spain was abrogated by the successful revolt of Mexico herself. It is not fully and absolutely sovereign, until she is recognized by the power fro n which she has been severed by the revolution, a This power must necessarily, be the very last among nations to recognize such independence.

This people were first invited to settle the wild-lands of Texas by the King of Spain, and afterwards, encouraged in extending their settlements by the very government of Mexico-all under the pledge or the protection of those rights, held so dear and sacred by every American. A disregard of these pledges and attempt at subjugation, were met on the part of the people of Texas by resistance and successful revolt, which now constitute them as sovereign and independent people.

The vast territory, nearly three hundred thousand square miles, which belongs to Texas without any conflict with the actual possessions of the republic of Mexico, starting from the Gulf, is bounded on the south, by that noble giver the Rio Bravo del Norte, to the point where that beautiful stream breaks forth from its mountain passes, and thence north is separated to the westward from the well known Santa Fe province by a strongly defined natural boundary of mountainous and prairie country, which, it not uninhabitable, will for a long time be left free to the Indian, buffalo and ro-

ving trapper. The most indisputable proof exists that Spain in 1819 when she sold Florida to the Union, and the latter ceded Texas to Spain, had actually instructed her minister to acknowledge, if necessary, our title to the whole of Tex as a part of the Louisana territory, purchased by us in

more tight of himse others, the said should The question of annexation has been discussed in the various newspapers published over the country. Every one, who trusts in the perpetuity of our Union, of which no true American ever doubts, knows that the bonds of onnection have strengthened with the increase of terriory, and that the confederate system beautifully adapts itself to any extent or country. Local legislation by Congress or its interference with the strict province of the States becoming impossible, when national objects and interests engross its attention, In a confederacy of great extent, threatof disunion, when confined to so small a sphere as the limits of asingle State, carry with them no cause for alarm, and can never instil into the most raitorous bosom any hopes of success.

The elevated mountainous districts of Texas extend on the southwest to within one hundred miles of the Gulf coast. Its high table lands, with its hills and valleys, will be best adapted to the growing of grain or raising stock, which class of labor is appropriate to the small proprietor and freeman. The division, between a planting and farming district, is marked by the best natural boundaries, and no edict of man can change it-There is neither necessity nor excuse for extending slave labour beyond the alluvial districts bordering on the Gulf and Lower Red river, nor can it be so extended by law. The rich lands of this region, running three legrees further south than the best sugar lands of Louisiana, must always be settled, if annexed, by a population whose interest will be American.

This section of Texas, which must chiefly be a su-

TEXAS-ITS IMPORTANCE-WEATTH; &c. gar growing region, and, therefore, identified with that portion of Louisiana now engaged in the same culture, will unite in supporting the great principle of extending full and adequate protection to American products and industry. Sugar is a crop which must always look to the home market for the surest sale and most certain return. We shall, thus, gain in the south-west a powerful accession of strength upon that great question, which so deeply involves the interests of your district. I candidly believe that it will not be long before a majority of the people of the south, when their labor is thus diverted into different channels, will become convinced of the sound policy of protesting and fostering American industry. This will not only be important and decisive in favor of such policy, but, will be eminently calculated o harmonize and perpetuate our institutions, a result to be hailed with gladness by every patriotic heart. I am no advocate for slavery, nor would I see it introduced into one region, unless I were at the same time assured that it would withdraw it from another, & that without increasing it in the aggregate. The annexation of Texas must soon be followed by the voluntary abolition of the institution of slavery in our neighboring States, Va., Maryland and Delaware, and also indeed in Kentucky and Missouri. We can all truly rejoice in its withdrawal from our immediate vicinity. I am satisfied that the best interests of that class of our fellow beings, originally brought to, and forced on these States by British rapacity and injustice, and who must always be a marked leans or the great outlet of the Mississippi and Ohio and distinct race, as long as they abide among our own people, will be best consulted by securing the only outlet, the only hope which has ever presented itself, of their acquiring an independent home, or attaining a position elevated and equal to the people amidst whom they dwell. Such a refuge is offered beyond the Rio Bravo, and happy people which constitute this great nation .have no prejudice asto cast or color.

> The treaty is now with the Senate to be confirmed or rejected. You, as a part of the great American family, are called upon to consider how it affects your own immediate interests, as well as those of the nation to which

> The inhabitants of Allegheny county are a mineing. manufacturing, commercial, agricultural and havigating people. Every interest of those several branches of industry will be vastly promoted by securing to us, under our present tariff, thus extended by annexation over all its territory, the entire markets of Texas. The navigation of Red river, one of the chief tributaries of the Mississippi, furnishing one thousand miles of navigation into the heart of a rich country, now a dividend and common right, will then be exclusively our own; to that add the important rivers, the Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Rio Bravo del Norte, and many other smaller but navigable streams, and we behold the wast demand from that region on the boat builders and mechanics of large and small, yearly, to the many now built for the wants of Western navigation,

> Our boats, which will benefit by the great carrying trade between Texas and her sister States, will in return for our manufactures of aron, cotton, wool hemp and glass, and the products of the farms and forests, carried there, receive and bring back her cotton and sugar, her rice and indigo, and probably even her coffee and other tropical products.

The Santa Fe trade, which has already become so lucrative to many among you, would be cut off from us by a foreign, and by no means, necessarily, friendly power, whose territories intervene between us and that region if the treaty should belt to be ratified. Manchester wagons, and Harrley's strong harness will no longer serve to carrry American domestics and Pittsburgh wares a cross the prairies, to be converted at Santa Fe into buldion and Mexican dollars.

On the other hand, with our territories bordering on New Mexico, this trade would soon be vastly increased; for a Pittsburgh steamboat with cargo on board, can ascend the Red river to a point less than three hundred miles remote from Santa Fe, the present mark at which our traders meet those from the region of Chihua'

To the entire people of the United States this question is of vast and weighty: moment. If the treaty for the annexation should now be rejected, the re-action of feeling in Texas must then inevitably render it a commercial dependency, in fact, it not in name; of Great Britain. You may rest assured that even should a free trade treaty not be concluded between England and Tex as, that the latter will so modify and relax her tariff by discriminating duties, augmenting the imposts upon flour, grain, beef, pork, lard and such articles, whilst taking off those on iron and all its manufactures, glass, cotton and woolen fabrics and similar articles, thereby excluding American products, and admitting England's free of duty. Such is the avowed policy of Texas; as a seperate Republic, and thus, even without a treaty with England, that country will monopolize her markets:-But it will not end here. Texas, like Gibraltae and Portugal to Spain, will be made the great entrepot and chan nel of British commerce, by means of which her active merchants will, in defiance of all imposts and tariffs, not only flood the interior of Mexico with British wares but through the channels of the Trinity, Sabine, and Red rivers, glut our own country with a multiplicity of every kind of her extensive manufactures, breaking up our very best establishments, and carrying ruin and bankruptcy into every manufacturing district of the United States.

The imports, which we must receive from abroad, in stead of being brought, as they now are, chiefly in American vessels into our ports, will, to escape the duties, be carried to Texas, to be sniuggled into the U. States. This will impair, if not destroy our great navigating interests on the high seas, which it has always been the policy of our government to foster. This was clearly foreseen by Mr. Van Buren, who, in his despatch to Mr. Poinsett, the American Minister to Mexico, on the 25th August, 1829, the very first year of General Jackson's administration, directly alludes to this question of smuggling, when instructing that Minister to endeavor to procure the annexation of Texas to this Union by a purchase and cession from Mexico.

But the evil does not cease with the injury to the shipping interest. Our revenues from imports on foreign commerce, necessarily falling short of the wants of the government, we shall be forced to resort to direct taxation, to support support and maintain the govern-

In 1839, our exports to Texas, which was then recognized by no other power, amounted to one and three quar ter million of dollars; but now, instead of- having doubled with her population, they have dwindled down to two hundred thousand dollars in value; being not oneseventh of what they were in 1839. In that year those exports to Texas embraced over one fourth of the total exports of our manufactures to all the rest of the world. As a tariff man, I have always viewed the home as the best market for our manufactures, and where such markets can be extended with honor and propriety, it would be madness in the advocate for the protection of domestic industry to oppose such an extension. These markets are beyond the rivalry and jealousy of other nations, and and must forever remain exclusively our

Should Texas be refused admission into the Union. she must become a most dangerous theatre for foreign intrigue, from which the most deplorable consequence to our welfare may ensue. Indeed, at some future and not distant day, we may be compelled, for the safety & perpetuity of the Union, to gain by seconquest what is now so freely offered for our acceptance.

But with the coast of Texas added to ours, we should then have nearly the entire shore of our own great sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and would then not only be beyond the reach of smugglers, but would also set at defiance any attempt at invation, descreed against the New Or-

rivers.

Now, my fellow-citizens; having gave you my views on this subject, let me recall your attention, without reference to Florida, to the acquisition of Louisiana, without which we should not at this moment be the united among the Mexican and South American nations, who Yet that noble purchase was not without opposition of a decided and indeed most violent character. However, no patriot of that day lives to regret that addition to our

I am, fellow citizens, Your grateful and obliged friend. WM. WILKINS.

Washington, April 13, 1844.

The Oregon Question settled. The following speech made by some Western Ajax,

ettles the question about Oregon at once. "Whar, I say, whar is the individual who would give up the first foot, the first offtside shadow of a foot, of the great Oregon? . There ain't no such individual, 4 Talk about treaty occupations to the country over which the great American eagle has flown! I scorn treaty occupation; den treaty occupation. Who wants a parcel of low flung "outside barbarians" to go in cahoot with us, and share alike a piece of land that always was and always will be ours? Nobody. Some people talk as though they were affected of England. Who's affectthe Ohio valley, adding at least one hundred steamboats ed. Haven't we lick'd her twice, and can't we lick her again? Lick her! yes; just as easy as a bear can slip down a fresh peeled saplin. Some skeery folks talk about the navy of England; but who cares for the navy? Others say she is the mistress of the ocean. Suppose she is-ain't we the masters of it? Can't we cut a canal from the Mississipi to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, sum all the water into it, and dry up the ocean in three weeks? Whar, then would be the navy? It would be no whar. There never would have been any Atlantic coean if it hadn't been for the Mississipp nor never will be after we've turned the waters of that big driffs into the Mammoth Cave! When that's done you'll see all their steam ships and their saill ships they splurge so much about, lying high and dry, flounderin like so many turtles left ashore at low tide. That's the way we'll fix 'em. Who's affeered!"

> A COCKNEY FACT .- During Henry Clay's sojourn in New Orleans, he was pointed out to a cockney as the great American Statesman-the Mill Boy of the

"Boy, did you say?" says the cockney.

"Yes," said his informant, "the Mill Boy of the

"A most hexcellent hidea that for my journal," said the cockney, and drawing out his note book he made the following memorandum:

"In the West and Southwestern portions of the U.S. men live to an incredible age. Up to the age of sevenv-five they are denominated boys."

ADVERTISING.

The mass of those who attempt to do business, have very imperfect notion of the imense advantages of advertising. Many a man gives a hundred dollars a year for a tayorable stand, yet grudges an hundred for advertising; not reflecting that a hundred men would be made acquainted with his business through the news papers where one would pass and observe his store, tho n the most favorable location. There are a few who understand this matter and are making fortunes, while housands around them are toiling in like pursuits bare y to live, and often failing in that .- N. Y. Tribune.

PHILOSOPHY-does not consist in denying ourselves the natural enjoyments which pleasurably occupy some moments of our life-time, and which should be regarded as as an equivalent for the troubles with which our path is strewed. To impose on ourselves useless selfdenial, and as it were, to study how to inflict it, is a species of insanity.

PROPORTION.

An Irish clergyman once broke the thread of his discourse, and thus addressed the congregation:-" My dear hearers, let me tell you that I am just now half through with my sermon, but as I perceive your impatience, I will say that the remaining half is not more than a quarter as long as that you have heard." ....

Rewards of Merit .- "Sam," said one little urchin to mother, the other day, ""Sam, does your school-master ever give you any rewards of merit?"

"I 'spose he does," was the rejoinder. "He gives me lickin, regularlay every day, and says I merits wolf a way the literature of the same

The following is not a bad specimen of the ha voc sometimes made by those who write complimenta ry potes in the third person:- "Mr. A. presents his compliments to Mr. B. I have got a hat which is not his, if he have got a a hat which is not yours, no doubt they are the expected one.

DEFINITION.-A writer in the Knickerbocker defin Transcendentalism as follows.-It is clear as mud! "Incomprehensibilityosityivitual tyalionmentnessism.

A CHAPTER ON VICTORIES. Dialogue between a Federal Merchant and a Democratic Farmer

Merchant,- Well, Mr. - what do you think of the political prospects of Van Buren? Farmer .- I think that we are certain of success.

Mer. - Have you heard of the glorious whig victory in Connecticut? Far.-Do you call it a victory to have lostmore than

five thousand votes since 1840? In that contest you earried Conn. by over six thousand, and at the late election you could not elect your Governor. Mer .- But what do you think of our victory in Mary-

Far.-I think that Meryland is, as she always has been, federal. Mer.-Look at our recent victories in Pennsylvanie what do you think of the election of Pollock to fill the

place of Frick. Far. Frick was a federalist, and Pollock is a feder-

alist; and hence there is no change in that district. Mer Don't these victories indicate the coming success of Clay?

Far. I understand a victory to be gaining a place that was before opposed to you. The federalists have had no such victory. But what do you think of our having carried New Hampshire by ELEVEN THOU. SAND majority, an increase of more than five thousand since 18407

Mer. Oh yes, but that is only one place that you ave gained. Far. The democrats carried New Orleans in the

late election, for the first time in the history of our coun-

Far. In 1840, Cleveland gave a federal majority of 300; at the late election the democratic ticket was carried by a majority of 40 votes.

Mer. Yes, but we elected our candidate in the Allegheny district in Pennsylvania, by a majority of Far. And in 1940, you carried the same district by a majority of 3,100, making a federal loss of 2,400

Mer. Well, what of that: the an automate .. Far. Nothing more than it is an evidence of the great changes in favor of the democratic party.

Mer. Where else have you gained? Far. In 1840, Detroit gave a large federal majority, at the late election the democratic ticket was triumph-

antly elected.h Mer. Where else have you gained.

Far. At the late spring elections in New York, we have made great gains in almost every county. Mer. But that is no test.

Far. In the elections which have just taken place in Michigan, the democracy swept every thing before them-And elected nine officers out of every ten.

Mer. Who cares for Michigan. Flar, After four trials, Carey the democratic candidate for Congress, has been elected over his federal op-

ponent in the 7th dist, in Maine. Mer. I am in a great hurry, I must be going. Far. Hold on, I want to tell you of a few more vic-

Mer. D-m your victories, I must go.

GERMANS AND IRISHMEN,

Your Rights and Liberties are in danger, Sons of old Erin-countrymen of Emmett! In the name of Liberty, we call upon you to arise in your strength

and avenge your wrongs, and vindicate your rights. Germans! brothers of Steuben and De Kalb! In the common name of the glorious spirits who fell in the revolution; we call upon you to rally in defence of the li. berty, that was purchased with their blood.

Have you torgotten the tyranny of English nobles and German despots? If not, be on your guard, for the lead ers of the whig party are making a desperate effort to enslave you to deprive you of the sacred rights, pur chased with the blood of our common fathers.

In the large cities, the whig party have changed their name, and now call themselves "Native Americans" they boldly proclaim that FOREIGNERS should no be allowed to hold office, or to become naturalized .-They would make you mere "hewers of wood & drieers of water," they would have you become the "whee slaves" of purse proud aristocrats.

In the City of New York, the great mass of the white party, supported the Native American candidate for Mayor, (who is a whig) and by their concentrated influence, backed by wealth, and supported by fraud and forgery, they carried the day. What will be the consequence? Before the election took place, the Native A. merican Whig candidates for Mayor and other officers pledged themselves to turn out of employment, every German and Irishman) and in this manner, try to drive them from the country. We have upon our table the National Intelligencer of

April 13th, it contains the result of the New York election, and claims it as a Whig victory. Here then, is a. nother evidence of the inveterate hostility of the leaders of the whig party to foreigners. Here is the same ha-" tred to Germans and Irishmen, that marked the Alien laws of John Adams,"and the traitorous proceedings of the Hartford Convention.

Germans, and Irishmeal if ye be men worthy of liberty, you will arouse at once in defence of your rights." and the most sacred institutions of your adopted country, best was the star of the

Looking-glasses for Pigeons .- In Queen Victoria's avairy, at Windsor, the dove-cote is lined with looking. plasses, and the pigeons stand for hours at the glass panels, bowing and cooing to the reciprocating compliments of their own finages, and seem to be vastly pleas. ed with the extreme pollsh of their admirers. Doubte less the female pigeons partake of his enjoyment most requently; as quite natural.

To ascertain the weight of a horse, place your toe under the animal's foot while he is standing still.

TrWhy is a benevolent man like a cart horse! Because he stops at the sound of soe. Why is a love-sick hady's eye often like a tatured

oat? Because it's full of tears. Why is love like the wind! Because it is of

This must be looked into," as the said to the mirror.